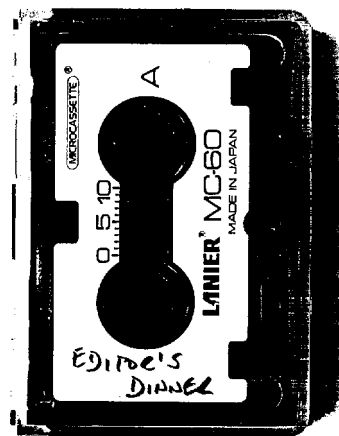


Copy of Washington Press Club  
Dinner address to Mr. O. S. Turner  
and Lt. Geoffrey Turner, 18 Apr 78.

C.T.

CASSETTE  
TAPE



The Director of Central Intelligence

Approved For Release 2001/08/07 : CIA-RDP80B01554R002800080001-7

24 May 1978

Executive Registry

78-5639/1

Mr. Eugene C. Patterson  
Editor  
St. Petersburg Times  
490 First Avenue South  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701

Dear Gene:

I have just seen a copy of the article you wrote in the 7 May edition of the St. Petersburg Times. I appreciate your kind references to me in the story.

I am pleased we had an opportunity to meet at the Washington Press Club dinner--it's funny how a face-to-face meeting can often help to dispel misconceptions about another person.

I am glad we were finally able to get together and would like to continue our association.

Yours,

STANSFIELD TURNER

STATINTL

WKS-1-2016-18

EB

Approved For Release 2001/08/07 : CIA-RDP80B01554R002800080001-7

Approved For Release 2001/08/07 : CIA-RDP80B01554R002800080001-7

St. Petersburg Times,

## editorials

*"The policy of our paper is very simple — merely to tell the truth."*  
— Paul Pountney, publisher

Approved For Release 2001/08/07 : CIA-RDP80B01554R002800080001-7

2-D

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1978

# The clear call is Carter's to sound

By EUGENE PATTERSON

Adm. Stansfield Turner is another of those surprise personalities you find in the Carter Administration when you see him close-up. You could tell from the CIA director's pictures he'd be a handsome seadog, square-rigged and blunt-bowed, with wolf eyes that seemed to be counting his destroyers.

He'd already made a reputation for ruthlessness by cleaning house at the intelligence agency, posting pink slips like battle flags. And from earlier exchanges with him, I'd learned he was insensitive to the reason why the press wants him to stop hiring foreign journalists as CIA spies.

"WE TELL THE nations of the world we're for a free press everywhere, and urge them to believe reporters can operate free of government taint," I'd told him, "but your agency of the U.S. government turns around and reserves the right to subvert journalists of every other nation except our own."

"If I had the New York correspondent of *Pravda* working for me, which I don't," he'd replied, "would you want me to fire him?"

All Navy, all business, no doubts. Or so he'd seemed.

So it was a surprise to find, when he got up to address a Washington Press Club banquet, that he's a warm and articulate speaker with a politician's flair for engaging an audience. He was smooth and smiling and expressive, by no means a gruff and arbitrary admiral. As an ingratiating public speaker, the man is a pro.

SO WHEN HE took his seat to heavy applause I asked him where he got his way with words, since they don't teach civilian oratory at Annapolis. He laughed and told a story that may cast some light on President Jimmy Carter.

"The President and I were talking the other day about our different routes to the Naval Academy," he said. They were there at the same time although they scarcely knew one another then. Turner finished higher academically, and with the top midshipman's rank.

Turner explained he had done his preparatory studies at Amherst in the liberal arts before he transferred to Annapolis, whereas Carter had done his preliminary work in engineering at Georgia Tech.

The future admiral said he therefore found the humanities easy but had a hard time with the engineering courses at the academy. Midshipman Carter, on the other hand, breezed through the engineering classes, and had to work hard to catch up on the humanities.

I TOLD TURNER that surprised me. The President had always struck me as a hu-



Adm. Stansfield Turner (left) and President Carter each had very different backgrounds before entering the U.S. Naval Academy.

manist tuned to a certain folk poetry despite his low-keyed reticence, and that Turner's own image had been one of a by-the-numbers, no-nonsense engineering admiral, untroubled by the finer points of philosophy.

"See, that's your problem," Turner laughed. "I've been telling you guys in the press I'm human, that I'm really a very nice guy."

He was centered on himself in this light chat and intended no irony directed at the President. But the conversation sticks, as one sees Carter's rating sink in the public polls. There's no doubt he brought to the White House an engineer's mind — meticulous, logical, ordered, retentive.

And it's equally clear that his campaign appealed to the humane if not the emotional instincts of the public. He struck up some deep political kinship with the people who voted him into office. What happened?

HE'S THE SAME man, and he's been talking in the same quiet way as President, at least until last month when he suddenly toughened up and adopted a much more forceful tone in public. His direct rebuke to lawyers at the lawyers' meeting in Los Angeles Thursday sounded bellicose, even Trumanesque.

Did the public tire of the low-keyed nice guy it had voted for? Or was a dully efficient

engineer getting too far removed from his rural folk roots with which the voters had identified and striking no fire anymore from the flints? A political leader must tap to kindle political responses?

The guess here is that Carter himself, and his country advisers like Charley Kirbo, detected a danger that he might be putting the country to sleep — that a little more Amherst and little less Georgia Tech might be indicated.

An engineering mind is good to have around in a time of complications. But Carter couldn't have come from a peanut patch to the presidency without possessing some humanistic dimension that can reach responding instincts when he chooses to turn it on.

MAYBE HE'S BEEN too careful, too cool and cautious, in presenting his engineering blueprints to Congress and the country. Most people don't read blueprints.

But they do listen when a President with just a little sense of drama interrupts the public slumber with a call of compelling clarity. Carter, as engineer, has perceived the need for America to wake to compelling dangers. Now as President, the clear call is also his to sound.

He seems in recent weeks to be tuning up and recalling a lesson he and Stansfield Turner did learn at Annapolis: The very first step toward getting a shipboard message communicated goes, "Now hear this."

Admiral Turner's Remarks  
to the Washington Press Club Editors' Dinner  
Washington, D.C. - 11 April 1978

President Eaton, Attorney General Bell, Dr. Webster,  
Miss Walters, ladies and gentlemen:

When Bill Webster and I went to college together, there were two famous football players in this land and they called them Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside. Today, in the world of American intelligence you might call Bill Webster Mr. Inside and myself Mr. Outside. His province is inside our country, and mine is out, but clearly there must be very close cooperation and coordination between us. There has, between the FBI and the CIA, developed in recent years a very good and warm, satisfactory working relationship. I know that in the years ahead with Bill Webster at the FBI we can only build upon and continue that good relationship. I am privileged to share this platform with you, Bill, and look forward to working with you in keeping our two agencies close together. Barbara, if he's outside and I'm inside, Mr. Outside and Mr. Inside, I guess that leaves you Miss In-between. And I guess I don't dare suggest closer collaboration between ABC and CIA, but I am privileged to share this platform with you also. Because I have these two superstars coming behind me, I'll try to be brief and highlight for you what I think are four exciting and important trends in American intelligence activities today.

The first is that we are changing our product. If you look back 30 years from last September when we first organized a Central Intelligence Agency for this country, the primary product in those days

was military intelligence about the Soviet Union. How much that has changed. Today our interests are deeply into political and economic intelligence and they far transcend the geography of the Soviet Union. This country has important relations with most of the 150 nations of this world and that relationship is largely political and economic with most of them. We have had to expand our skills, expand the topics that we cover and the geographical zones as well. I would suppose this is very much like what's happened in the newspaper business. You, too, have had to cover many more topics and many more areas. It's a challenge to us.

In addition, over these 30 years, the government of this country has frequently called upon the Central Intelligence Agency not only to provide intelligence information about what was going on in other parts of the world, but to help do something about it, to influence events. We call that political action, or covert action. And, here again, our product is changing because this country no longer has the same feeling that it wants to interfere in the internal events of other countries, that it wants to conduct political action. So, that portion of the Central Intelligence Agency's activities--product--is changing, is diminishing. So these are two important aspects of our changed product, but the second trend that I would like to highlight is the change in our production line itself.

Historically, the production line of intelligence has been the human intelligence agent - the spy. I don't know about Moses, but Joshua sent a couple of them into Jericho before he marched around with his trumpets and they've been with us ever since. But in the last decade and a half or so, there's been a revolution in how you collect



intelligence information. We now have amazing technical systems which bring in vast quantities of intelligence data. They challenge our analysts; challenge them to absorb, file, store, keep track of, collate, piece together, these pieces of information that come from these technical intelligence collection systems. Again, I would think this is very similar to one of the challenges that must beset you in the newspaper field. You, too, must be almost surfeited with information that comes in. But just as your reporters in the field have not been made obsolete by this, so too, the good, traditional, human intelligence agent has not either. We need them also. But the change in our production line today then is that we must meld these together, we must make the human and these increasing technical capabilities work as a team, to complement each other. It's a new and exciting challenge for us to do that. While we're about this, our third new trend is greater openness.

Traditionally, intelligence has operated under maximum secrecy and minimum disclosure. I don't think we can quite afford that anymore. We can't afford that because it's my belief that no public institution can survive in our country unless it does have support from the public. From about 1974 until 1978, there was intense public criticism of your country's intelligence activities. Some of it justified, much of it not. But there was not a great upswelling of public support when it was unjust criticism simply because the public had no foundation on which to judge, to ask whether or not these activities were not of great value to the country. And so, today, we're being more open, we're trying to let the public see what we do--enough to pass judgment upon us. We're making more speeches, unfortunately perhaps, we're participating in more conferences, symposiums; we're responding more forthrightly and completely

to your inquiries from the press and we're publishing more. Each week, this past year, we published on an average of two unclassified intelligence reports. I think that this is helping to tell the American public what we do. But let me suggest that I'm not going to try to coat the pill sweeter than it is, because we must retain our secrets. We must operate very largely under the cloak of secrecy or we can't operate at all. But I sincerely believe that, at the same time, by being more open we can also help to protect the necessary secrets that we must maintain. How?

Today there is so much classified information. It hangs on the shelf over here and it says secret, top secret, destroy before reading. Whatever it may be, there is too much of it and it doesn't engender the respect that it should. So, by declassifying as much as we can and publishing it, I hope to recreate that respect for the classified information which is left. And the fact that we don't have respect is indicated by the all too frequent instances of individuals who take it upon themselves to write articles, or books, which they do not then clear with us for a security check as they are often required to do by agreements which they have signed. That, I believe, is a trend that we cannot countenance or we will have chaos in our governmental process. We will have a principle whereby any one of the 215 million Americans can take it upon himself to decide what is in the interest of this country to keep secret and what is not. Now I'm not simply suggesting that you need take it from me or from us in the government that we're going to do this thing right and that we're not going to withhold publication in order to protect ourselves as we are generally accused of, but I'm suggesting

that you are protected by the fourth trend in American intelligence today which is greater oversight.

Out of a crucible of public criticism - that I mentioned - has come a very salutary oversight process. Because we must have secrets, we can't have full public oversight, but we can have what I call surrogate public oversight. Yours and the general public's surrogates are first the President and the Vice President, who today take an intense and continuing deep interest in our intelligence activities and are well on top of what we are doing. Next, something called the Intelligence Oversight Board that was created just two years ago -- former Senator Gore, former Governor Scranton, and Mr. Tom Farmer of this city -- three men who report only to the President of the United States and whose only task is to monitor the legality and the ethics of my, and all my support in this activity. And finally, we have in both the Senate and the House of Representatives an Oversight Committee for intelligence today and these committees give us a thorough scrutiny. I would suggest, particularly to you members of the media, when an individual comes to you and says it's really in the national interest to publish this or that, even though I am abrogating my secrecy agreement, you might well want to ask, but have you tried the oversight process, have you tried these mechanisms that have been established in order to give some means for individuals who do have a complaint about me, about anybody in the intelligence game, an opportunity to voice that complaint in a legitimate and a protected way. Whistle-blowers who blow first to the established oversight procedures, in my view, are the sincere whistle-blowers.

These four trends I have outlined I believe are dramatic, dynamic, and out of them I am very optimistic about the trends of American

intelligence today. We are, I believe, the number one intelligence community in the world and I assure you that it is my intent that we do everything we can to stay number one, but to do so in a way that will only strengthen our democratic institutions in this country.

Thank you.